

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING: 1994
 YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1996
 TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$2,168,491

DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 661 District of Columbia women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	33.2	26.0
White	22.7	25.7
Black	38.5	31.5
Hispanic	-	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	70	56
1996	83	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

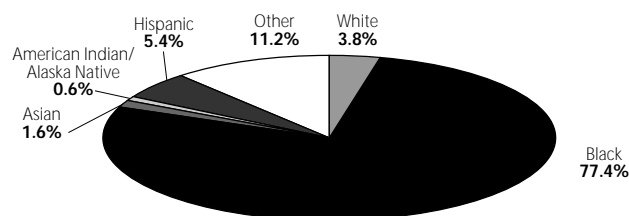
- 100 District of Columbia women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 500 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

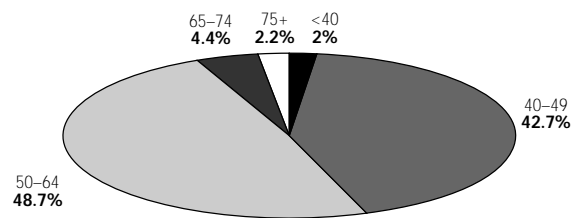
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the District of Columbia Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Mammograms 502
 given through the District of Columbia program as of
 September 30, 1998

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 90 District of Columbia women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	4.4	2.8
White	-	2.5
Black	5.5	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	83*	79*
1996	95	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- - *District of Columbia women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- - *new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

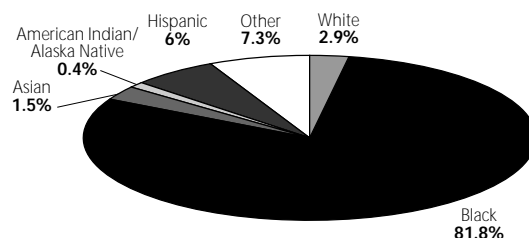
Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

*Some data were excluded because there would be 50 or fewer deaths or new cases.

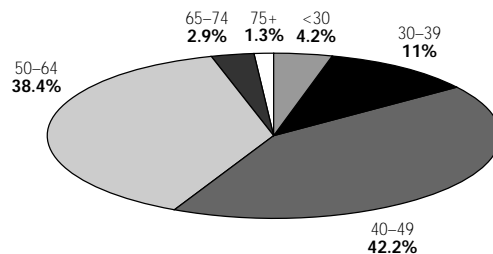
[†]1998 data

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the District of Columbia Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 561
 given through the District of Columbia program as of
 September 30, 1998

DISTRICT LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

	✓						
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level
- To be eligible for a mammogram, women must be aged 40 or older
- To be eligible for a Pap test, women must be aged 18 or older
- To qualify for screening, women must be District residents, uninsured, or underinsured

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Local efforts: culturally-specific brochures; special promotional events; newspaper and radio messages; direct mail and flyers; paid television advertising; church-based presentations; bus, commuter, and taxi placards

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20–64	17	67	2	18	87
Women age 40–64	14	75	4	11	90

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds the District of Columbia's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1994. Two years later, in 1996, the District developed a comprehensive program. The District has received funds totaling \$2,168,491 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 661 District of Columbia women died from breast cancer. The district's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 33.2 per 100,000 women, above the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in the District was 38.5 per 100,000 women. The percent of District of Columbia women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 70 percent in 1992 to 83 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 500 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 100 deaths from breast cancer in District of Columbia women. Since the start of screening in July 1997 through September 30, 1998, the District's program provided 502 mammograms.

Ninety women in the District of Columbia died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 4.4 per 100,000 women, above the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in the District was 5.5 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 95 percent of District of Columbia women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past 3 years. In 1992, 83 percent of the District's women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test in the last 2 years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 50 or fewer new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 50 or fewer deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in District of Columbia women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the District's program provided 561 Pap tests.

The District of Columbia does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening. While virtually all women age 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 17 percent of District women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in the District had to be at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 40 years of age for a mammogram and 18 or older for a Pap test. The District's public education and outreach efforts include church-based presentations; culturally-specific brochures; direct mail; special promotional events; paid television advertising; flyers; newspaper and radio messages; and bus, commuter, and taxi placards.